



# ***Daily Report***

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# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-89-207  
Friday  
27 October 1989

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-*AFR*-89-207

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## Chad

### Army Said To Control Rebels in Sudan

AB2610142689 Paris AFP in French 1239 GMT  
26 Oct 89

[Text] Paris, 26 Oct (AFP)—The Chadian troops, which have been fighting for about 10 days inside Sudan against Chadian rebels have succeeded in confining them to the mountainous Umm-Sidr region about 200 km inside Darfur Province, thereby totally preventing any possible retreat, it was learned from informed sources here today. The Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) have brought the situation under control, the sources added.

The number of the rebels, who have formed a group known as the "1 April Group" (date of the conspiracy against President Habre) and headed by Idriss Deby, the dissident former FANT commander in chief, is estimated at between 1,200 to 2,000 men, the same sources added. The government column comprises an equal number of troops.

During the various clashes that have taken place since the pursuit began, the Chadian troops lost about 50 to 90 men, including the commander of the Police Forces, Youssouf Gamye, and some 300 men were wounded, including FANT Commander in Chief Allafoza Koni Wurni, who sustained a jaw wound.

In a communique issued in Khartoum on Tuesday, 24 October, the rebels claimed they had killed 1,200 Chadian soldiers including 191 officers, while they had 26 dead and 30 wounded.

According to these informed sources, the FANT launched the pursuit operation after one of their reconnaissance detachments were ambushed by the rebels. This is not the first time Chad has exercised right of pursuit after repeatedly denouncing the presence in the Sudan's Darfur Province of elements of the Libyan Islamic Legion and Chadian dissidents "linked with preparations for an attack against Chad." The last time Chad resorted to hot pursuit was in the wake of the 1 April conspiracy against the regime, when the FANT pursued and "annihilated" the rebels. The commander in chief, "Comchef" Hassan Djamous, who was wounded, was captured and taken back to Ndjamen, where hitherto unconfirmed reports say he died of his

wounds. Idriss Deby and a few followers had managed to flee first to Khartoum and then to Tripoli.

Since the beginning of the operation, Ndjamen has maintained absolute silence, and so has Khartoum. On 20 August, the Sudanese authorities claimed they had disarmed the Chadian dissidents who had sought refuge in Sudan and that they were monitoring their movement in the Darfur Province.

According to these sources during his recent private visit to Paris, President Hissain Habre reviewed with President Francois Mitterrand the Chad-Libya normalization process and deplored the lack of progress. Faced with this situation, Chad which rejects any link between the reduction of French troops in Chad and the Chad-Libya question and which is not opposed to such reduction, according to the situation, urges much caution, nevertheless, the same sources said.

Last September, France announced the reduction of the Sparrowhawk force from 1,500 to 1,387 men. The Sparrowhawk force, predominantly air and air defense units, were dispatched to Chad in February 1986 to stop a Libyan offensive against Ndjamen. They are uniquely "deterrent and defensive" forces and provide material and logistic support to the Chadian forces.

## Congo

### New National Assembly Speaker Elected

AB2510105589 Paris AFP in French 1228 GMT  
25 Oct 89

[Text] Brazzaville, 25 Oct (AFP)—Bernard Combo-Matsiona, the 50-year-old former Congolese minister of health, was today elected speaker of the Congolese National Assembly which was elected in the 24 September legislative elections, an authoritative source announced. Mr Combo-Matsiona, who was unanimously elected by the 133 members of parliament at their first session, replaces Jean Ganga Zandzou, who retired last July, the same source added.

The members of Parliament also set up a five-member bureau and four special commissions to prepare the meetings of the assembly which will hold its first budgetary session on 7 November. It is indicated that these commissions have been set up a few days before the swearing in of General Denis Sassou-Nguesso on 4 November for his third consecutive term of office as the Congolese head of state.

## Ethiopia

### 3d Army Division Reportedly Repulsed

EA2610164389 (Clandestine) Voice of Tigray  
Revolution in Amharic to Ethiopia 0400 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Excerpts] The heroic popular army of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] has defeated the 3d Army Division which was airlifted in from Eritrea after the Dergue recognized that it could no longer depend on the soldiers in the central provinces. The heroic popular army of the EPRDF defeated and repulsed the 3d Army Division when it advanced on the Hayk Front [15 miles north of the Dese]. The EPRDF recaptured key positions. [passage omitted]

The Dergue's 3d Army Division was brought in from Eritrea and was unaware of the EPRDF forces' mobility in the area and the mass popular support they enjoy. The airlifting of this division to central Ethiopia shows that its mission in Eritrea is considered secondary and shows how much the EPRDF's activities worry the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE]. [Words indistinct] they hoped it would score a great victory [words indistinct], according to information we have received. This division came full of pride and underestimated the EPRDF forces. It promised to wipe them out instantly. However, it could not withstand the EPRDF's determined and heroic forces and their brilliant strategy.

In the battle, which was fought from midday on 19 October through to 20 October, the EPRDF army repulsed repeated advances by the 3d Army Division and went on the offensive. During this offensive the EPRDF forces recaptured Sulula and the surrounding key areas. In the fighting 210 soldiers were killed, 350 injured, and 19 captured. In addition, 17 Kalashnikov rifles and other important military materiel were captured by the heroic EPRDF army.

The shameful defeat of the 3d Army Division by the EPRDF forces has very much demoralized and depressed the WPE [words indistinct] generals. Other enemy forces who managed to escape destruction by the EPRDF earlier on, saw some of their members executed, tortured, or disgraced for allegedly retreating. According to information we have received, they were very happy to hear about the shameful defeat inflicted on the 3d Army Division and the WPE. [passage omitted]

### President Mengistu Receives USSR's Vorontsov

EA2510211689 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam received a message today from the CPSU general secretary and president of the country, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. The message from Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev was delivered to Comrade President Mengistu by CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy foreign minister, Comrade Yuliy Mikhaylovich

Vorontsov, at a ceremony held at the State Council this afternoon. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's message to Comrade President Mengistu centered on the friendship and relations between the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the USSR.

After receiving the message, Comrade President Mengistu briefed Comrade Yuliy Mikhaylovich Vorontsov on the relations between the two countries and current international issues.

Comrade Vorontsov arrived in Addis Ababa this morning and was welcomed by Comrade Assefa Wolde, head of the European Department in the Foreign Ministry.

### Berhanu, Vorontsov Confer

EA2610202889 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, member of the Politburo of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and foreign minister, held talks this afternoon with Comrade Yuliy Mikhaylovich Vorontsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy foreign minister. Comrade Berhanu briefed the first deputy minister on current realities in Ethiopia, especially the efforts being made to resolve the problem in the northern region of our country peacefully.

For his part, Comrade Yuliy Mikhaylovich Vorontsov said that the USSR had an unwavering position as far as Ethiopia's territorial integrity was concerned. In this connection, he said that all the assistance that has been provided to Ethiopia in the past will, as much as possible, continue in the future. He further stated that the USSR strongly supports the Ethiopian revolution and would like to see the peace situation in the country improved. The USSR will make an all-around contribution to the peace, prosperity, and development of Ethiopia, he added. Comrade Vorontsov said that the USSR will continue supporting its friends and make relentless efforts to develop cooperation and good relations.

### Food Aid Needed for 1.85 Million People

AB2610192889 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, Oct 26 (AFP)—The Ethiopian authorities conceded for the first time Thursday that as many as 1.8 million people could be at risk from food shortages in northern Ethiopia because of drought. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), said in an announcement that fell short of an outright appeal, that 333,000 tons of food would be needed to assist 1,850,000 people. About 1,250,000 of those threatened were in strife-torn Eritrea where there was a "crisis" situation. On September 29, the U.N. World Food Programme (WFP) launched an international appeal for nearly 250,000 tons of food aid from the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, saying more than 1.7 million people were at risk in northern Ethiopia because of severe drought. It estimated food needs at 221,000 tons to help 1.5 million



people in Eritrea and 21,000 tons for 200,000 people likely to arrive there from neighbouring, and similarly troubled, Tigray Province to the south. The WFP had been expressing serious concern since early August over both the severity of the drought and the threat of imminent depletion of relief stocks.

At the beginning of this month, the WFP's director of operations, David Morton, warned that the "food supply pipeline is empty." Unless food shipments began arriving in the Red Sea port of Mitsiwa by March, there could be a famine on the scale of that of 1984-85 in which hundreds of thousands of people died, he said.

The RRC announcement Thursday said 600,000 people, in addition to those in Eritrea, would need food aid "in limited areas of other administrative regions affected by either crop failure or civil disturbances."

The government is currently in the thick of fighting against rebels of the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) who have infiltrated heavily south into Welo Province and west into Gonder.

The RRC estimated food needs to stand at 225,000 tons for Eritrea and 108,000 tons for the rest. At the same time, the commission said a good harvest was expected in other parts of Ethiopia "barring unforeseen circumstances." Earlier this month, the government had merely announced a tour of Eritrea by a crop assessment mission headed by Agriculture Minister Geremew Debele, without indicating the situation could be serious.

### Good Harvest Expected

EA2610201089 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] The Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, RRC, announced today that, (?barring) unforeseen circumstances, a good harvest is expected in most parts of the country during the current meher [harvest] season. The RRC said at the same time that there have been crop failures in a few areas due to drought (?and indeterminate) rains, and that these parts of the country may be exposed to the shortage.

Reports received so far indicate that a total of 1,850,000 people will face food shortage in these areas and that 333,000 tons of food will be required to face the situation. The RRC said the crisis will be most felt in Eritrea Autonomous Region, where (?150,000) people will have to be supplied with 225,000 tons of food. Another 600,000 people will need food aid in limited areas of other administrative regions affected by either crop failure or [word indistinct].

## Somalia

### 782 Soldiers Reportedly Defect in Past 2 Months

EA2510212089 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1500 GMT 25 Oct 89

[Text] A report received from Somali National Movement [SNM] Central Command says that in the last 2 months 782 defecting soldiers have joined the SNM ranks. This includes 196 officers and 586 noncommissioned officers and men.

## Tanzania

### Prime Minister Warioba Meets USSR's Lizichev

EA2510212589 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 25 Oct 89

[Text] Dodoma—Prime Minister and First Vice President Comrade Joseph Warioba has said that Tanzania will continue to strengthen its cooperation with the USSR. Comrade Warioba said this today while holding discussions with General Lizichev, a Soviet leader visiting Tanzania, who paid a courtesy call on him at his residence in Dodoma. Comrade Warioba said that Tanzania valued the brotherly relations existing between the USSR and Tanzania and that further efforts would be directed towards consolidating these relations.

Comrade Warioba told the official, who is a member of the CPSU Central Committee, that Tanzania has been following with keen interest the political and economic changes brought in by President Gorbachev, and that Tanzania would avail itself of the opportunity to learn from such experiences.

### Party Secretary Receives Group

EA2610124289 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0330 GMT 26 Oct 89

[From the "Majira" current affairs program]

[Text] UHURU says that the Chama Cha Mapinduzi [Revolutionary Party, CCM] general, Comrade Rashidi Kawawa, has said the CCM will continue to promote cooperation with the CPSU in a number of economic and political fields.

Comrade Kawawa said this during talks held in Dodoma yesterday with a nine-man Soviet delegation led by A.D. Lizichev, who is also the chief of the Soviet forces and a member of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Kawawa also stressed the need to undertake joint projects, for instance in the agricultural, minerals, and fisheries sectors.

On liberation in southern Africa, Comrade Kawawa commended the Soviet people and their party for the substantial assistance which continues to be provided towards the liberation of southern Africa.

For his part the leader of the delegation, General Lizichev, assured the CCM that despite the changes taking place at home, the CPSU will continue to value and promote resolutely the policy of socialism.

**USSR Deputy Minister Adamishin Interviewed**

MB2610173089 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1515 GMT 26 Oct 89

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] The Soviet Union is prepared to play a constructive role in negotiations aimed at solving the conflict in South Africa. The Soviet Union has already helped in achieving the tripartite agreements for Angola and the independence process in Namibia. In a telephone interview with the Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Anatoliy Adamishin, in Paris, Stephen Lange in our Johannesburg studio asked about the precise role the Soviet Union would be willing to play.

[Begin recording] [Adamishin] You certainly know that the policy of new thinking, or maybe to be more precise, the policy of Gorbachev, is, among other things, solving conflicts with peaceful means, by negotiation. It is certainly valid for South Africa region, with the situation in your country. We support those in South Africa who are for peaceful dismantle of apartheid, and of resolving internal problems of your country. And if we are asked, we certainly do our best in order to facilitate the process of approaching and beginning talks.

[Lange] By facilitating, would you become actively involved in mediation?

[Adamishin] You know, first of all I think it is necessary that there is a will to negotiate on both sides. This far, as I understand the democratic process of the South Africa and first of all, the ANC [African National Congress], they are prepared to talk.

[Lange] Would the ANC go as far as implementing its intentions for a peaceful solution in South Africa? In other words, abandoning violent methods?

[Adamishin] I know that there are conditions on both sides. The Pretoria authorities ask that ANC stops what they call violence. ANC, from their part, ask—and they think it is just—that the stopping for violence would be reciprocal, because there is a state violence, so to say. But at any rate, first of all it is necessary that both sides would be ready to talk. And if there is this genuine will to talk, I think it will be possible to organize the talks in the conditions, certainly, of democratic changes inside your country.

And if, I repeat, the Soviet Union is asked to help in these negotiations, we are ready to do it, and both sides know it. But I don't think that our role is decisive, the decisive role is on those who have to reach an agreement.

[Lange] President de Klerk has said that South Africa is willing to negotiate with any party that is willing to renounce violence. Would the Soviet Union use its influence to encourage the ANC to come to the negotiating table?

[Adamishin] You know we are friends with ANC, and we think that their struggle is just, and we support their

struggle. But we are far from advising them how to conduct negotiations, what conditions to put, or what conditions to take from another side. It's not our business to influence the sides, because you certainly understand that nobody can reach settlement instead of you, instead of immediately interested sides.

Our role may be only to encourage both sides to negotiate, and to create just negotiations, and to help just solution, which would be acceptable for all the population of South Africa, both black and white.

[Lange] Which other South African organizations should become involved in the negotiating process?

[Adamishin] It's your business, not mine. I think that you understand better this internal problem. You see that, first of all, we thought, it was quite necessary to reach good external conditions for solving internal conflicts in your region, and I think that the agreement on Namibia and Angola created these external conditions which now facilitate the process of internal settlement in Angola, for example, in Mozambique, and the Soviet Union is for stopping hostile activities in these countries. And these external conditions facilitate the settlement of your internal problems.

But I repeat, nobody will settle these problems instead of you. It's up to the population of South Africa to find the just solution of your own problems. And we, from our side, we certainly wish you every success in order to dismantle apartheid by pacific means. Not reforming it, but dismantling, dismantling, specifically.

[Lange] Does the Soviet Union also recognize that there are other parties in the country?

[Adamishin] We have, as you know, some contacts with the democratic forces inside your country, including religious forces. Me, for example, I had talks with Desmond Tutu when he came to Moscow for the millennium of Christianity. Recently I spoke to Dr Chikane—the persons which had talks with your president recently. And we maintain contact—not official contact, especially during the session of joint commission for South-West Africa—with Pretoria authorities. In other words, we try to have contacts with all the forces, but these contacts are directed to one aim: facilitate the negotiations, facilitate the political settlement.

[Lange] Do you also recognize the importance of other organizations such as Inkatha, Dr Buthelezi, and other moderate black leaders?

[Adamishin] You see, it's not my business to comment on your internal affairs. But I think that all those who want peaceful solution and just solution which will suit all the population of your country—black people, Indian people, white people, and so on—I think that all those (?share) their (?word) in this affair. [end recording]

### Foreign Minister Views Remarks

MB2610155989 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1551 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Pretoria Oct 26 SAPA—The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says it is noticeable that a statement on South Africa by the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Mr Anatoliy Adamishin, had a neutral tone without the presumptuous and arrogant claims made by certain other countries on the subject of South Africa.

He was reacting to Mr Adamishin's statement, which was broadcast on BBC, in which he said the Soviet Union was prepared to help to bring the South African Government and the ANC [African National Congress] to the negotiating table, but only if asked to by both parties, SABC radio news reports.

MR Botha said the South African Government's view was that obstacles in the path of negotiations on a new constitutional dispensation had to be removed so that South African leaders could negotiate a new constitutional dispensation in direct talks.

### ANC Official Comments

MB2610175489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1744 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 26 SAPA—The Soviet offer to mediate between the South African Government and the African National Congress [ANC] has been favourably received by both sides.

Early Thursday morning, ANC leader Mr Wilton Mkwayi, who heard the report of the offer on the Soviet radio service to Africa, said he welcomed the offer made by the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Mr Anatoliy Adamishin.

A spokesman for the Soviet Embassy in Gaborone told SAPA on Thursday night the embassy was trying to contact Moscow for an official line on the Soviet offer to mediate between the ANC and the South African Government. He said they expect to obtain further details about the mediation offer on Friday [27 October].

"With a mediator, there can be no dispute about the conditions agreed to by both sides with regard to, say, the use of military forces," said Mr Mkwayi.

He said the rapprochement by the South African Government towards the Soviet Union in recent years indicates that the acceptance of the Soviet mediation offer by the government was not unrealistic.

"Who would have thought the South African Government would be working together with the Soviets over the Angolan and Namibian issues, and that Soviet officials were even conducting business with the government in South Africa itself," said Mr Mkwayi.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said it was noticeable that a statement on South Africa by Mr

Adamishin had a neutral tone without the presumptuous and arrogant claims made by certain other countries on the subject of South Africa.

Mr Botha said the government's position was that obstacles in the path of negotiations on a new constitutional dispensation had to be removed.

This, he said, would facilitate direct talks about the constitutional dispensation by all the leaders in South Africa.

### De Klerk Addresses Business Conference 26 Oct

MB2610114489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1020 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 26, SAPA—Credible constitutional reform had an important role to play in creating a climate which would be conducive to private initiative, the normalisation of South Africa's international economic relations and to the development of a strong economy, State President F.W. de Klerk said on Thursday.

Addressing the FINANCIAL MAIL conference on "Investment in 1990," he said his government had irrevocably committed itself to fundamental constitutional and political change and had already taken significant steps towards getting the process going.

"At the same time we cannot hope for a strong economy if fundamental constitutional and political change and had already taken significant steps towards getting the process going.

"At the same time we cannot hope for a strong economy if fundamental economic problems are not dealt with in their own right as well.

"And we cannot waste time on this, since it will be very difficult to proceed with significant political reform if the economy is ailing."

He said the government had committed itself to various measures aimed at steering the economy towards higher economic growth, lower unemployment and lower inflation.

Some of these steps—which were needed to regain the country's strong growth potential—could have some painful effects in the short term, Mr de Klerk cautioned.

Referring to the relationship between the private and public sectors, he said in a market economy based on private initiative and effective competition, to which the government was committed, their roles should be complementary and not conflicting.

The way in which government would deal with pressing economic issues would be an important factor in its relationship with the private sector and uncertainty as to the division of tasks was a potential source of tension between the public and private sectors.



He was confident that Dr Wim de Villiers, who has been appointed minister of administration and privatisation, would use his expertise of both sectors to bring about a realignment of their future roles.

He committed his administration to a creating a better relationship between the two sectors and he invited any suggestions from the private sector as to how this could be done.

He said one of the pressing economic issues was the need to improve living standards.

"What we need is a spark, or perhaps a succession of sparks that will motivate people to improve productivity as a means of improving their standards of living, rather than devoting all their efforts at trying to hedge themselves against the rising cost of living, and in so doing perpetuating the exact cause of their dilemma—inflation."

Mr de Klerk said he had great confidence in the economic future of the country in spite of the many economic problems it faced. Although South Africa found itself among a large group of countries that were unlikely to receive much from abroad in the form of equity and loan capital in the near future, it had still improved its foreign debt ratios remarkably.

"Without access to international banking facilities, we are progressing very well towards meeting all reasonable economic and financial criteria for international investment."

He said his confidence was also strengthened by the way in which the country had circumvented trade sanctions and had extended its trade links in the presence of an international campaign effect the exact opposite.

The way in which black people had extended their contribution to the fields of the economy which had previously been relatively under-exploited was also heartening.

Referring to the distribution of the benefits of economic wealth, he said the government did not believe the solution lay in a static redistribution of existing wealth, but through individual achievement and ability, with equal opportunities for all individuals.

**Commentary Assesses Commonwealth Summit, Thatcher**  
*EA2510180489 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1900 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Station commentary: "Thatcher Exposes Herself as a Defender of Racism"]

[Text] Compatriots, the Commonwealth summit, bringing together leaders of 49 countries, has come and gone for us. This last Commonwealth summit gained an urgent significance in exposing to the peoples of the world the enemies of our liberation and the enemies of democracy in South Africa. We believe that to the people

of the world, there can no longer be any doubt that the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, is what we have always insisted her to be: an outspoken defender of white minority rule.

During this last summit of the Commonwealth, the British prime minister (?staked) even the unity of the Commonwealth and the credibility of Britain, as she was fighting against all other leaders, arguing against peaceful measures that can bring about the end of white minority rule in our country. Nowhere else, compatriots, have we seen a leader of a country which speaks of itself as a democracy, going to such ridiculous lengths as that of even suggesting that out of 49, it is the lone dissenting voice which is right, and should dictate what should be done.

For the people of South Africa, the question of who Thatcher is is now clear. No one can still take her seriously regarding the resolution of the conflict in our country, or seriously on measures which can bring about the end of apartheid. [words indistinct] she arrogantly continues to oppose the whole world, the opinion of the overwhelming majority of people in our country. We have no other option but to regard her just as obstinate voice, lost and isolated in the wilderness of racism and apartheid.

It is our belief that the people of Britain themselves see the British role in opposing every measure that can bring about democracy and an end to white minority domination of our country as not being in their interest, and certainly out of step with their democratic freedom. It is no wonder that all political parties, worthy of any name in Britain, have come out openly to state their amazement at the behavior of the Thatcher administration during this last Commonwealth summit. What the Thatcher administration should be told, and told without the mincing of words, is that the people of South Africa do not need anyone to tell them what is best for them.

We certainly do not need any imperial leader to tell us that the leaders we choose for ourselves are not representing us when they stand in international gatherings and appeal for increased pressures to bring about an end to apartheid. We also need no one to tell us which measures must be applied, under the sham pretext that they will hurt us, the victims of apartheid, the most.

We have known suffering for centuries in our country. Since the colonizers, including the British colonizers, set foot, our [words indistinct] of being hurt the most. At the moment there can be nothing that can hurt us (?more) as apartheid is daily doing. It is to be highly (?personalistic) on the part of the Thatcher administration to present itself as being more concerned about (?us), more than us, the oppressed, who are the victims of these barbaric policies of racism.

In South Africa, in our region of southern Africa, there are leaders. It is these leaders who are representing us. It is these leaders who, together with us, [words indistinct]

injustice. (?work) out the best ways of doing away with our misery. We are certainly disgusted by this continuing behavior of Britain, of standing in international fora to tell us that we do not know what we are doing, and that only No 10 Downing Street knows what is good for us. We have asked the people of the world to impose sanctions, not because we do not know that there will be suffering and pain in the process of getting rid of apartheid.

We have stated it—and repeat it here—with boring monotony that we are ready to sacrifice. We are ready to accept the difficulties imposed by further sanctions, because we know that this will bring about an end to our suffering. Who is Mrs Margaret Thatcher to come and tell us that we should not impose sanctions because they (will hurt us)? What should we then do? Should we fold our arms and accept continued oppression because we are going to suffer? To us, those who advocate this are enemies of our liberation, and there can be no doubt that the Thatchers of this world do not want to see apartheid ended.

Compatriots, to us the role of the British Administration is relation to the imposition of sanctions against apartheid South Africa has ruled out Britain as a credible and honest broker in South African politics. As represented by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Britain is clearly an interested party. We are not amazed that it has been only the representatives of the apartheid regime who have congratulated Thatcher for the stand of fighting against any international pressures to dismantle apartheid. It was clearly proved that the British prime minister has worked with them. She is against the end of white minority domination of our country.

During the last Commonwealth summit the British prime minister has had the gall to call our leaders of the Commonwealth, leaders who are willing to listen to what the people of our country are saying, as hypocrites. Yet to the people of our country, if ever there is a hypocritical leader of modern times, it is the present British prime minister. With her mouth she shouts from rooftops her dislike of apartheid, yet with practical actions she fights against not only our armed struggle, but against even the most peaceful measures to get rid of this obnoxious system, including sanctions. She is so committed in this fighting against measures which can bring apartheid to an end, that during this last Commonwealth summit she even went so far as to tell the people of the world that their call was wrong.

It is their administration alone which is right. To us, this is not only hypocrisy. (?at its best), it is a disgusting display of arrogance, the arrogance which is typical of the apartheid rulers.

In fact, compatriots, as the issue of what is to be done to reach a solution in our country is gaining momentum, it is increasingly becoming clear also that the position of the British Government is the same as that of the apartheid regime. It is clear that Britain in fact has

assigned herself the dubious role of representing racist South Africa in gatherings where representatives of the apartheid state are rejected.

We are increasingly questioning whether there is any line of demarcation between the Pretoria regime and the Thatcher administration. As people engage in the struggle to eradicate racism and apartheid in our country, we rejoice in the isolation of Britain during the last summit of the Commonwealth, inasmuch as we rejoice in the isolation of racist South Africa and apartheid by the people of the world.

The last Commonwealth summit has proved that apologists of the apartheid state are isolated, just like the regime itself. We believe that the question of sanctions against apartheid is now closed. As the Commonwealth already observed, sanctions work, and should be intensified. If sanctions have not brought about the desired goal of an end to apartheid, it is only because they are still being applied selectively. They should be intensified, and made mandatory. All freedom-loving people throughout the world must impose sanctions on apartheid South Africa and, clearly, Thatcher's stand against sanctions should be ignored, as a voice which is lost and isolated, together with apartheid.

Our people are expecting the democratic people of Britain to join them in intensifying pressure against the De Klerk regime. As Thatcher is opposed to any sanctions, the answer lies in peoples' (?pressure). It is only pressures which will bring about a free, democratic South Africa that can take its rightful place among the community of nations.

#### **Suzman Agrees With Thatcher Position on Sanctions**

*MB2610151789 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1511 GMT 26 Oct 89*

[Text] Toronto Oct 26 SAPA—Veteran South African anti-apartheid activist Mrs Helen Suzman said on Thursday British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was correct in opposing economic sanctions for South Africa.

Mrs Suzman, who held office as a member of Parliament since 1983, is in North America for a brief visit.

"Sanctions would interfere with what I think is a major weapon blacks are able to use.

"That is, the economic empowerment of blacks," she said.

Mrs Suzman's comments come only a few days after the heated debate between Canada's Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Britain's "Iron Lady". While Mr Mulroney has been advocating sanctions since 1985, Mrs Thatcher has been vehemently against this form of "oppression".

While Mrs Thatcher has proven popular with Mrs Suzman, she has made many enemies in Canada.

Over the past few days, leading political observers and editorial writers have slated Mrs Thatcher for her "pro-South African standpoint".

One journalist who attended the recent Commonwealth summit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, was moved to write: "Thatcher is acting like a typical white South African".

Mrs Suzman is a respected figure in Canada.

### **Committee Details 29 Oct Ex-Prisoner Rally**

*MB2610100889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0952 GMT 26 Oct 89*

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 26, SAPA—Sunday's [29 October] rally is being held to welcome back the release ANC [African National Congress] leaders and to provide them with the opportunity to speak to their people, a statement released by the National Reception Committee [NRC] said on Thursday [26 October].

The statement was issued to correct speculation and misconceptions about Sunday's rally.

"In particular we reject Minister (of Law and Order Adriaan) Vlok's attempt to turn the rally into something sinister," said the statement.

The rally had been called by the NRC and by no other organisation.

"It is a rally to welcome back the released ANC leaders and to provide them with the opportunity to speak to their people, who have been prevented from hearing them express their views for the last 25 years.

"These views are obviously also the views of their organisation, the African National Congress."

The statement said it was on this basis that the NRC informed the state president, the minister of justice and law and order, and the Johannesburg magistrate about the nature and purpose of the meeting.

"Recent comments on the minister of law and order, if correctly reported, are disturbing insofar as they imply an attempt by the government to censor and impose limits on what the released leaders may or may not say," said the statement.

"If true, this would suggest one of two things. Either the government is getting cold feet about its limited moves, or differences are emerging between Mr de Klerk and his ministers on whether the government should implement its undercarriage, or whether it should not take its own rhetoric seriously."

If the government interferes with the rally it will be clear evidence that the release of the ANC leaders is not unconditional, but that the leaders have been released with invisible restrictions, the statement said.

Hundreds of marshalls, drawn from the ranks of the Mass Democratic Movement, will ensure the rally runs smoothly, the organisers said.

Released leaders who will attend the rally are Walter Sisulu, Wilton Mkwayi, Ahmed Kathrada, Raymond Mhlaba, Andrew Mlangeni, Elias Motsoaledi, Oscar Mpetha, and Govan Mbeki.

"We [have] taken this opportunity to invite all South Africans, including those who have been subject to state propaganda over the years, to come and hear these great South Africans speak for themselves," said the statement.

### **Van der Merwe Comments on Possible ANC Talks**

*MB2610140789 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1300 GMT 26 Oct 89*

[Text] Pretoria's Education and Development Aid Minister Stoffel van der Merwe says the government won't negotiate with the ANC [African National Congress] until it renounces violence and adopts the rules of democracy.

Van der Merwe was speaking at a Human Sciences Research Council conference on community reconciliation. He said the government is interested in a negotiated settlement, while the ANC is still committed to violence. He says the government is striving for a democracy with maximum participation by all groups through consensus and compromise.

Van der Merwe's statement follows speculation that the government had toned down its negotiation demands.

### **Pik Botha Warns Transkei Against Lifting ANC Ban**

*MB2710095289 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0935 GMT 27 Oct 89*

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 27, SAPA—Organisations, such as the ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], which advocated violence did not further the interests of the southern African region, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said on Friday.

He was reacting to an announcement on Thursday [26 October] by President Tutor Ndamase of Transkei that his government was considering lifting the ban on the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress.

Mr Botha said: "All the people of southern Africa have an interest in peace and stability in the region."

"Parties and organisations which advocate violence to attain political goals in the southern African region are not furthering the interests of the region."



### **Boesak Statement Urging Grace Period Denied**

*MB2610173789 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1720 GMT 26 Oct 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 26 SAPA—The South African Council of Churches and MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] leaders have described as untrue reports from Kuala Lumpur that Dr Allan Boesak called on the Commonwealth to allow President F.W. de Klerk six months grace before deciding on new sanctions.

A joint statement said Dr Boesak believed, along with themselves, it would be a fatal mistake to ease pressure on the De Klerk government. "The hesitant and tentative measures that government has taken since coming into office have been due to pressure brought to bear on it by the struggling masses in South Africa and international pressure. "There is no question, therefore, of the De Klerk government being given a period of grace of any length."

The statement said Dr Boesak's suggestion was made in the context of a scenario in which the president had already met certain short-term demands.

### **Transkei's Matanzima Sentenced to Prison Term**

*MB2410140289 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1200 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Text] Former Transkei prime minister George Matanzima is going to jail.

Matanzima and his finance minister, Cyril Xaba, have lost an appeal against conviction for bribery. They were found guilty earlier this year on charges of bribery involving 750,000 rands. Matanzima will serve an effective 4 and 1/2 years in prison, while Xaba will serve 2 years.

### **Commission Views West Coast for Nuclear Sites**

*MB2710095489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0939 GMT 27 Oct 89*

[Text] Cape Town Oct 27 SAPA—An investigation of the west coast is to be initiated by ESKOM [Electricity Supply Commission] "in the immediate future" to establish potential nuclear power station sites, ESKOM said in a statement in Cape Town on Friday.

Some research staff are already in the area under investigation—which stretches from just north of Hondeklipbaai to south of Port Molloth.

ESKOM said locating a nuclear power station on the west coast offered certain distinct advantages.

"It is an area desperately in need of economic development, which a power station would stimulate. It is close to the Vaalputs nuclear waste repository. As the study of the area has only just been launched, no suitable sites have as yet been identified.

"The identification of sites on the west coast will certainly not preclude power stations being built in other suitable areas, as there is a need to balance the grid and to avoid too great a concentration of power stations in one area," ESKOM said.

ESKOM has more than adequate generating capacity planned or in existence to provide its generating needs till at least the beginning of the next century, after which additional capacity will be needed. This will increasingly be derived from nuclear power as existing coal reserves run down.

ESKOM said 19 target areas on the SA [South African] coast have been identified as possible suitable sites.

One site has already been identified and approved and is being purchased. This site is situated at Thyspunt/Tony's Bay, which is between Cape St. Francis and Oyster Bay in the Eastern Cape.

Various other areas have been investigated and found unsuitable, including those on the Natal north coast and those immediately north of Port Elizabeth.

Studies in the Southern Cape between Gansbaai and Agulhas are now nearing completion and ESKOM expects to be in a position to make an announcement soon.

### **26 Oct Press Review of Current Problems, Issues**

*MB2610113389*

[Editorial Report]

### **THE CITIZEN**

**Government Must Determine Banned ANC's Limits**—A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 26 October notes the government's "first major challenge under its policy of unconditionally releasing African National Congress [ANC] leaders" includes determining whether a reception for seven recently released ANC leaders, in which the ANC leaders will "put forward the ANC viewpoints" and the ANC emblem and ANC flags will be displayed, contravenes the Internal Security Act. "The dilemma facing the government is this: If it does not intervene, if this becomes an open ANC rally, it will be regarded as a triumph for the ANC and the government will appear to be weak. If it does intervene, there will be accusations that the government freed the ANC men unconditionally but is not prepared to allow them to air their views freely. One can imagine what a song and dance there will be about this overseas. Either way, the government cannot win." "All in all, we would say that the government will have to review its emergency regulations as a matter of urgency and decide, here and now, what latitude, if any, the ANC and its supporters can be allowed while the ANC remains banned."



## THE STAR

**Vlok's ANC Comment Proves 'Incendiary Bomb'**—"The Minister of Law and Order is quite right—but he is appallingly wrong too. The combination spells trouble. Mr Adriaan Vlok declared this week that the African National Congress was still banned and it remained an offence to promote its objectives. A simple glance at the statute books will confirm the accuracy of his assertion. In law. But de facto reality is another matter," points out a page 28 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 26 October. "We don't often agree with Dr Andries Treurnicht, but he is correct when he says the Government has effectively unbanned the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. (He makes it an accusation, we think it constructive.)" THE STAR reminds that the eight recently released security prisoners "were hailed as returning heroes of the banned organisations by people who believed themselves free to do so" and were permitted to declare their "unchanged allegiances" at a news conference under the ANC banner and flag. "Watching policemen were clearly instructed to take no action. Newspapers have been permitted (expected?) to report on these events as if the law and the bannings did not exist." THE STAR says Vlok's announcement that "'the SAP [South African Police] will continue to stop the organisation in its tracks'" puts the police "in an impossible situation" since "they are being required to ignore the law one day, enforce it the next, ignore it again the day after." "With a mass 'welcome home' meeting looming on Sunday [29 October], nothing could be more inflammatory than the incendiary bomb that Mr Vlok has lobbed. The State President will have to act quickly to defuse it."

**Louw's Answers to Electoral Rolls 'Astonishing'**—A second editorial on the same page reads: "Of course something must be done to put the chaotic electoral rolls into some semblance of order. But surely not through the astonishing methods proposed by Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw. Mr Louw, estimating that 20 percent of voters cannot be traced wants to cut off the municipal services of those who do not notify authorities of change of address (assuming they can be found). In the absence of specifics, we can only speculate what that means. Will local councils refuse to remove miscreants' domestic garbage; deny them water and electricity; bar them from using the bus service? And perhaps even cancel their library tickets? Heavens, it's only one step from there to the city hall cells. There are plenty of other countries which do not share this problem. Mr Louw should seek their advice if he wishes to avoid liberal quantities of egg on his face."

## BUSINESS DAY

**Good Outcome on Namibian Vote Avoids Conflict**—"After the predictions of a Muzorewa victory in Zimbabwe left so many people with egg on their faces, few are willing to predict the outcome of next month's elections in Namibia, but SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] victory is generally taken

for granted," says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 26 October. "All that can usefully be said on the eve of the elections is that nothing will be solved under colonial rule, and the sooner Namibia begins to make its own mistakes, the better for everybody. If SWAPO chooses to repeat the folly of Mozambique, or Zambia, or Tanzania...the result will be harsh for Namibians", and "there is little or nothing that South Africans can do about it." "As for South Africa, any outcome which avoids a renewal of the war is a good one, and a quick kill for SWAPO is next best." "South Africa's own future will demand all the attention and all the resources which this country can muster. The manner of Namibia's going matters much less than that it should go its own way, preferably in a matter of weeks."

## SOWETAN

**No 'Fancy Footwork' Can Sell Apartheid**—"The National Party [NP] is still tied to apartheid, whatever they might be telling the world," warns a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 26 October. "This became clear when the leader of that party in the Orange Free State, Mr Kobie Coetsee, who is also the Minister of Justice, this week said the concept of 'own affairs' could be sold better for other groups and the world to understand more clearly. This, truly, is the sum of NP politics and 'reform.'" "No fancy footwork will help the NP sell apartheid, either to the majority of South Africans or to the international community."

## CAPE TIMES

**School Decision Setback for 'New South Africa' Optimism**—A page 8 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 23 October addresses the case of Denver Jacobs, a colored student who was denied entry to a white Cape Town high school despite being first denied entry to several colored schools because they were full. CAPE TIMES points out that the Education Department rejected Jacobs's application, even though the white school's principal and the school committee approved the application. "Denver's predicament is a setback for the sense of optimism about the new South Africa President de Klerk tells us he is creating. The decision to deny him entry to Cape Town High School robs the parents, pupils and teachers of the right to decide who should attend their school. And by forcing racial exclusivity down the throats of South Africans who don't want it, the government is threatening the viability of many white schools which have dwindling numbers."

**Time To Allow ANC Campaign for Support**—"Mr Oscar Mpetha, veteran Western Cape ANC leader, has urged township stone-throwers to cut it out, citing the wishes of Mr Nelson Mandela for a peaceful solution in South Africa," recognizes a second editorial on the same page. "In speaking out in this forthright fashion, Mr Mpetha has strengthened the case for lifting the bans and restrictions which prevent accepted community leaders from playing a constructive part in the run-up to negotiation."

"It is an excellent thing that Mr Mpetha should have condemned the murderous practice of random stoning of motor cars, which has taken a number of lives in the Peninsula recently. He is the first significant black leader to respond to an appeal in these columns for stone-throwing to be condemned by community leaders. Yet how are we now to understand the ANC's position on violence, since other ANC leaders have stressed that the 'armed struggle' will continue until a truce has been negotiated and the ANC has been unbanned, the state of

emergency lifted and so on? Is this not a contradiction?"  
"The truth seems to be that though the 'armed struggle' is sporadic and weakening it will not be relinquished as a bargaining lever by the ANC until the organization is free to put its point of view and to campaign openly for support. The sooner this happens the better, ushering in a truce or suspension of violence and ending an anomalous situation. Why not scrap all such bannings, restrictions and listings forthwith and let the people of South Africa start talking to one another?"

**Angola****Portuguese Group's Jamba Visit Criticized***MB2610201989 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese  
1940 GMT 26 Oct 89*

[Commentary: "Dreams of Power"]

[Text] Only recently, three deputies of the Portuguese Social Democratic Party visited so-called Jamba, UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] main propaganda center. On their return to Lisbon, they said that UNITA functioned as a real government and controlled territory that was four times the size of Portugal. To substantiate their claims, they mentioned the existence of an airport, border guards, customs police, hospitals, production centers, soldiers with uniforms, an organized army, and so forth. They did not fail to make the already usual and ridiculous mention of the Jamba traffic cop.

However, their failure to specify the ways in which they assessed the running of the so-called government they say exists in Jamba renders their fantastic allegations rather incredible and sadly lacking in objectivity. This might have seemed unimportant if it were a trip without other noticeable objectives. However, this was part of a premeditated campaign to confer legitimacy on UNITA's bandit action and give the UNITA ringleader a high profile, so that he can be perceived to be an acceptable interlocutor for the Angolan Government.

This also helps explain why the western media have begun describing Savimbi as an Angolan "statesman" and why Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said that "there are two governments" in Angola.

The elevation of an armed gang guilty of criminal action to the status of state and government leaders is a rough ploy that has come too late. It seeks to transform UNITA from a direct instrument and mere extension of the Pretoria army into an autonomous force able to claim a share in Angola's power.

Such megalomaniac dreams have filled Savimbi's head for over 20 years. This is a fact that has been sufficiently analyzed, discussed, and clarified. That the current U.S. Administration should support such dreams, in its vain and constant attempts to bring Angola into its area of influence, can only painfully obstruct the peace for which Angola's martyred people long.

**30 Oct Yamoussoukro Meeting on Peace Noted***MB2710081289 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0600 GMT 27 Oct 89*

[Text] A quadripartite meeting dealing exclusively with the Angolan Government's peace plan is scheduled for Yamoussoukro on 30 October, involving the Gabonese

[words indistinct] and Ivorian presidents [words indistinct] Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko and Felix Houphouet-Boigny who is UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] main African supporter.

The Yamoussoukro meeting was set at the last meeting of eight African countries, held in Kinshasa. The Ivorian meeting is designed to prepare the next summit of the eight African countries, scheduled for Libreville, Gabon in November.

**Zimbabwe****Mugabe Reiterates Support for RSA Sanctions***MB2610191889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1906 GMT 26 Oct 89*

[Text] Harare Oct 26 SAPA—President Robert Mugabe on Thursday reiterated Zimbabwe's insistence that there should be one-man-one-vote in [the Republic of] South Africa [RSA].

"I would like to see a non-racial operational parliament which results from an election held freely on the basis of one man one vote," said Mugabe at a news conference after his arrival from Singapore which he visited after the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

He said he was pleased with the way the Japanese Government had succeeded in reducing its economic relations with South Africa, adding Tokyo had toughened its stance on the apartheid issued compared to what it was at the last Commonwealth summit in Vancouver in 1986.

"In addition to strengthening its stance on apartheid, Japan will also be sending an observer team to supervise the Namibian elections to be held early next month," Mugabe said.

Commenting on Canada's plan to break-up diplomatic relations with South Africa, Mugabe said the Frontline States had discouraged this move, but would welcome it if it were to the best interest of the South African people.

"What we would like to see is an intensification of sanctions by countries with strong economic and trade relations with South Africa. If a country decides that over an above the severance (of economic ties) it should sever its diplomatic relations, we welcome that," said Mugabe.

He commended Canada for the support it has provided for the Frontline States.

On impact of the anti-apartheid package adopted at the Vancouver 1986 summit, Mugabe said this had been successful in keeping South Africa alienated from the rest of the world.



## Ghana

### Commentary Views Outcome of Commonwealth Summit

AB2510233689 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 25 Oct 89

[Kwesi Adiku commentary]

[Text] The Commonwealth summit, which has just ended in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, would have been one of the most successful meetings if it had not been marred by the row between Britain and the rest of the 49-member organization. Britain, regarded as the mother of the Commonwealth, has over the years not agreed with her colleagues on sanctions against apartheid South Africa, but the bitterness and acrimony besetting the last stages of the summit over the issue baffled most political observers.

Observers thought the election of a new secretary general to succeed Sir Shridath Ramphal could have been one of the major issues confronting the summit. Fortunately, Commonwealth leaders in their wisdom resolved the issued amicably and elected and African, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, as the new boss of the Commonwealth. The leaders then tackled problems facing the international community, especially developing countries. The summit unanimously adopted a declaration proposed by Malaysia under which both rich and poor nations would share equally the burden of protecting the environment. Commonwealth leaders also endorsed an equity fund to channel \$50 to \$100 million of capital from rich nations into stock markets of developing countries which comprise more than half of the organization.

With all these notable achievements, one would have thought hoped the summit would end on a brighter note. The big test of Kuala Lumpur was how the Commonwealth could be effectively used as a vehicle to dismantle apartheid in South Africa. This collective action must take due cognizance of basic preconditions such as ending the state of emergency, lifting the ban on anti-apartheid groups, and the release of all political prisoners including Mr Nelson Mandela. To boost this action, the world community decided to impose sanctions on racist South Africa to force it to the negotiating table with activists fighting to uproot a partheid.

Sanctions, both political and economic, have been the weapon of the world community except Britain. South Africa's president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, realizing this situation, threw a bombshell when he announced the release of African National Congress [ANC] activists, including Mr Walter Sisulu just before the summit. Mrs Thatcher swallowed Mr de Klerk's overtures and came up in full support of the racist regime during the summit.

A compromise decision by all, including Britain, supported existing sanctions on South Africa. These include the ban on oil sale, new investment and loans, and promotion of tourism. These sanctions should remain until Pretoria introduces clear and irreversible change in the inhuman policy of racial segregation. But Mrs

Thatcher issued a separate statement repudiating the accord. This unprecedented development is divisive and quite unnecessary. There is no doubt that sanctions have proved an effective weapon against apartheid. Concessions, including the release of ANC activists, are not adequate testimony for any change in apartheid.

It is rather unfortunate that Mrs Thatcher simply refuses to acknowledged the fact. The Commonwealth has shown its maturity that it could take decisions on issues such as apartheid in South Africa in defiance of a virulent opposition from Britain. The Commonwealth and other international bodies must step up the pressure on the racist authorities in South Africa, for apartheid undermines the very values of the Commonwealth and humanity.

## Guinea-Bissau

### Increased Cooperation With USSR Proposed

AB2610101689 Dakar PANA in French 0835 GMT  
25 Oct 89

[Text] Bissau, 25 Oct (ANG/PANA)—Guinea-Bissau Secretary of State for fishing Joseph Turpin on 23 October proposed to the Soviet deputy minister of fisheries the establishment of horizontal, dynamic, and fruitful cooperation through the "Estrela do Mar," a joint company set up by the two countries in 1975. Mr Turpin, who was speaking at the opening ceremony of the third Joint Fisheries Commission meeting between the two countries described as "negative" the results of Soviet-Guinean cooperation in the fishing sector over the last few years, stressing in particular the constant weakening of the economic and financial position of the joint fishing company in question.

After disclosing that this company had incurred to the Soviet fishing company "SOURYFLOT," a debt of about \$5 million, Mr Turpin declared that the meeting was not intended to apportion blame or to point accusing fingers, "but rather to explore ways and means of correcting past mistakes so as to make "Estrela do Mar" a viable venture capable of meeting Guinea-Bissau's fish requirements. He also proposed to the Soviet delegation the rationalization of sardine fishing and the building in Bissau of a fishing harbor and market for the sale of fish products, as well as the supply of some refrigerator vans to distribute fish.

For his part, the Soviet deputy minister of fisheries, Mr Andrei Ruzov, expressed optimism about the outcome of the third joint commission meeting, stating that the plans drawn up by the two countries for strengthening cooperation in the fishing industry had many points in common. He said that at this meeting the two parties will be able to find a way to put "Estrela do Mar" back on its feet. So far, the company has been operating in two distinct phases: First, exporting fish and shellfish; second supplying the home market, training executive staff, and building a cold storage and housing complex. During the



second phase, which covered the last 3 years, the company was hit by a crisis that virtually paralyzed it, owing to the lack of material and financial resources.

The joint commission meeting, which is due to end on Friday [27 October], should enable both parties to tackle issues relating to the embarkation of Guinea-Bissau sailors and inspectors on board vessels belonging to the company, the activities of Soviet fishing boats operating in Guinea-Bissau territorial waters, and the training of executives.

### **Liberia**

#### **Soviet Envoy on Promotion of Exchange Programs**

*AB2610101789 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English  
2000 GMT 25 Oct 89*

[Text] The ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Liberia, Mr (Vensiliyev Ikov), has promised all kinds of assistance to enhance cordial working relations between journalists of the Soviet Union and Liberia. He said the USSR was always willing to promote exchange programs and interaction between journalists of that country and those in Liberia, through the Press

Union of Liberia. Ambassador (Ikov) made the remarks on Thursday [19 October] evening at his Sinkor residence, where he tendered a reception for two visiting Soviet journalists who are in the country as guests of the Press Union of Liberia. Ambassador (Ikov) said journalists play a major role in the development of any country as their work influences public opinion as well as help to shape the destiny of their respective countries.

### **Mali**

#### **President Traore Returns From CEAO Summit**

*AB2510224089 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
1500 GMT 25 Oct 29*

[Excerpt] The 13th summit of the West African Economic Community has ended in Cotonou. General Moussa Traore, the head of state, attended the deliberations and returned to Bamako early this afternoon from Cotonou. The head of state was welcomed upon his return by Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the Central Executive Bureau and [Transport and Tourism] Minister Zeini Moulaye, who acted as head of the government. [passage omitted]

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